

Automated self-Optimization Using Multi Channel Scheduling in Distributed Wireless Communication Networks

1. Dr. K. Madhavi, Professor ,Department of Computer Science and Engineering, JNTUA University Ananthapuram, 515002, India. kasamadhavi.cse@jntua.ac.in

2. P. Bhavya Theja Reddy, department of Computer Science and Engineering,JNTUA University Ananthapuram, 515002, India. bhavyathejareddy58@gmail.com

Abstract:Conventional wireless communications networks with a single tier are unable to keep up with the rapidly increasing demand. By adding co-channel small cells to their current macro cell installations, operators are densifying them and so increasing capacity. In any case, extra enhancement obstacles in channel sharing heterogeneous organizations (HetNets) emerge from load adjusting and cross-level impedance. This study presents a bound together, versatile, and totally robotized technique for multi-facet HetNet start to finish streamlining. To follow changing traffic designs, a continuous reconfiguration of cells is accomplished by the improvement of a slope climbing calculation. Schedulers utilize language based hereditary programming to make range for client hardware consequently. Impromptu goal capabilities can be tended to with the proposed HetNet arrangement and time-recurrence space planning procedures.As a result, the operator has flexible control over how peak rates and fairness are traded off. When compared to non-adaptive baselines, far cell edge downlink rates can rise by up to 250%, while peak rates can increase by up to 340%.The trials demonstrate the potential for natural

computing methods on wireless networks in the future.

Index terms -*Heterogeneous networks,software defined networking, genetic programming, self-organizing networks.*

1. INTRODUCTION

An impromptu organization is a gathering of versatile hubs that are equipped with remote transmitters and recipients and can interface straightforwardly or in a roundabout way with each other over bidirectional remote associations. Nowadays, modern remote access and control utilizing remote organizations is filling in notoriety. The capacity of remote organizations to empower information transmission between a few gatherings while keeping up with versatility is one of its major highlights. By and by, the correspondence is limited inside the transmitters' reach. This demonstrates that when two hubs are isolated by a distance more noteworthy than their own correspondence range, they can't speak with each other.

The processing scene has gone through a progressive change as of late because of the touchy development of versatile figuring gadgets, which essentially comprise of PCs, PDAs, and handheld computerized gadgets. These gadgets are not generally restricted to the capacities of PCs, and the idea of omnipresent figuring has arisen as a hotly debated issue for research in the software engineering local area. Because of the idea of omnipresent figuring, remote organizations should be utilized as the method of connectivity. The pervasive gadgets can't get a wired organization association whenever or any place they require an association with another universal gadget.

An impromptu organization is a remotely connected, self-designing organization of cell phones with next to no framework. Since any gadget in an organization has the opportunity to head down any path all alone, it will frequently switch associations with different gadgets. All should work as switches to advance traffic irrelevant to their own utilization. The critical trouble in making an organization is guaranteeing that each gadget is able to continually refresh the information required for proficient traffic steering. These organizations could run freely or be a piece of the more extensive Web. An ad hoc network is a wirelessly linked, self-configuring network of mobile devices without any infrastructure. Since any device in a network has the freedom to go in any direction on its own, it will often switch connections with other devices. All must function as routers in order to forward traffic unrelated to their own usage. The key difficulty in creating a network is ensuring that every device has the means to constantly update the data needed for efficient traffic routing. These networks might run independently or be a part of the wider Internet. An ad hoc network consists of a collection of wireless mobile nodes that spontaneously form

random and transient network topologies. Within their radio ranges, nodes in a mobile ad hoc network can interact directly with any other node, but nodes outside of these ranges must employ intermediary nodes to speak with one another. As a result, this type of wireless network may be thought of as a mobile ad hoc network. Every node that has engaged in communication instantly becomes a wireless network.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

The area of wireless communication networks has advanced significantly in recent years due to the growing need for fast connection, seamless mobility, and effective resource management. This audit of the writing endeavors to reveal insight into the numerous drives and headways in this field, resolving issues such mechanized determination, versatility the board, client affiliation, information gathering techniques, energy effectiveness streamlining, and range distribution. Every one handles a specific issue and offers new methodologies in the field of remote correspondence organizations.

Chen and partners [1] give a wavelet multi-goal based information gathering procedure for sharp interpersonal organizations (OSNs). By utilizing wavelet multi-goal examination to adaptively adjust the information assortment recurrence, they conquer the trouble of gathering information from dynamic and discontinuously associated hubs in OSNs, amplifying asset utilization and diminishing energy utilization.

A careful examination of the fundamental impediments, inspirations, and solutions for

versatility the board in 5G organizations is done by Shayea et al. [2]. In profoundly unique remote conditions, versatility the board is fundamental to ensuring smooth handovers and successful utilization of organization assets. The creators address elective arrangements, like setting mindful portability the board, upgraded handover calculations, and ML based frameworks, and they feature various issues, including handover inertness, flagging above, and organization versatility.

An obtainment based client affiliation framework for Long haul Development (LTE)- High level heterogeneous organizations (HetNets) is proposed by Kumar and Misra [3]. Through the powerful task of clients to the most proper passages, client affiliation assumes a basic part in upgrading both organization execution and client experience. Their technique actually doles out clients to HetNet cells as per nature of-administration guidelines and asset accessibility by using the possibility of acquirement barbers.

Li et al's. method in view of improved Between Cell Impedance Coordination (eICIC) addresses the dire prerequisite for energy productivity improvement in remote heterogeneous organizations (HetNets). A vital part of maintainable remote organizations is energy productivity, especially considering the inescapable utilization of energy-concentrated gear and gadgets. Their recommended approach fundamentally increments energy proficiency without forfeiting network execution by upgrading impedance coordination methods.

An ML based independent demonstrative system for versatile correspondence networks is introduced by Chen et al. [5]. Present day remote organizations are

turning out to be more convoluted and huge scope, making past manual conclusion procedures less successful in rapidly finding and fixing issues with the organization. Their framework utilizes ML strategies to naturally distinguish anomalies and issues in networks, which speeds up issue addressing and further develops network steadfastness.

To designate range in different cell organizations, Wei et al. [6] propose a versatile range assignment strategy called ASAPPP, which depends on essential and to some extent safeguarded groups. A pivotal part of remote organization engineering, range circulation influences things like organization limit, inclusion, and impedance control. Their technique guarantees obstruction decrease, network administrator decency, and ideal ghostly effectiveness by progressively distributing range assets among assorted cells.

To summarize, the survey of the writing shows the extensive variety of exploration drives that are being attempted to handle various issues in remote correspondence organizations. Scientists are continuously searching for new and innovative ways of working on the exhibition, maintainability, and trustworthiness of remote organizations. These arrangements range from range assignment and energy effectiveness streamlining to information gathering frameworks and versatility the executives. The significance of multidisciplinary approaches is shown by these research, which combine methods from networking, machine learning, signal processing, and optimization to address the changing needs of contemporary wireless communication systems.

3. METHODOLOGY

i) Proposed Work:

The attention is on all the while further developing Client Gear (UE)- Cell affiliation and booking UEs to get information in the time-recurrence area to handle the NP-Difficult issue seen in Long haul Advancement (LTE) HetNets. This involves making techniques that utilization hereditary calculations and slope climbing. Nonetheless, there are various justifications for why this connected streamlining issue is troublesome. First of all, because HetNets have several levels of parameters, each layer requires complementing settings. Second, in order to adjust to evolving network circumstances, new schedules need to be produced every few milliseconds. Lastly, the extremely dynamic and unpredictable conditions in which wireless networks operate make optimization tasks much more difficult. Innovative solutions that take into consideration the complexities of HetNet architecture, quick schedule modifications, and the unpredictability of wireless communication situations are needed to overcome these obstacles.

ii) System Architecture:

Genetic algorithms and hill climbing are used in the system architecture. The optimization process involves the participation of nodes A, B, C, and D. After optimization is successful, an acknowledgment (ACK) is delivered. Nodes go through an iterative cycle until they get an effective ACK or expiry if an opportunity to-live (TTL) terminates without a reaction. In order to ensure secure communication inside the network, the ACK initiates a subsequent selective acknowledgment (S-ACK), which is subsequently followed by the server response or digital signature authentication. This design preserves data transmission security and reliability while

facilitating effective optimization using iterative techniques.

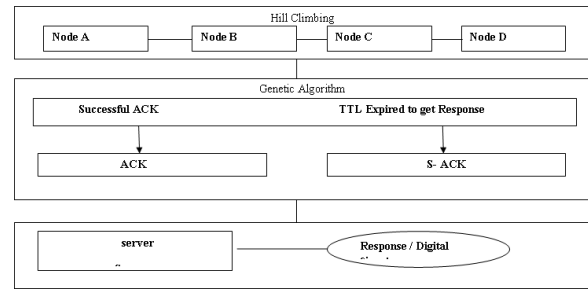


Fig 1 Proposed Architecture

iii) Modules:

The accompanying modules were used in the task's execution. They are recorded beneath:

a) ACK implementation:

While no organization way is found, the ACK execution limits network cost by going about as a start to finish affirmation technique inside the Slope Climbing structure. Helpful mediator Nodes empower parcel p1 from Node A to its objective, Node D, with powerful transmission. An ACK is conveyed back to Hub An in the wake of being gotten at NodeD. The particular affirmation (S-ACK) component is set off if the objective's affirmation is deferred. This ensures that successful packet delivery is acknowledged and mitigates the risk of network communication delays.

b) Secure Acknowledgment (S-ACK):

By grouping every three subsequent nodes, the Secure Acknowledgment (S-ACK) concept enables the collective detection of problematic nodes. According to this technique, the first node receives an S-ACK acknowledgment packet from the third node

in the group. With the help of this method, network security should be improved by identifying possible problems such collisions or abnormalities in transmission power. The S-ACK mode guarantees trustworthy and secure organization correspondence by using participation among neighboring hubs to offer areas of strength for a for identifying and settling abnormalities in the organization climate.

c) Report Authentication (RA): The NP-Hard weakness in report verification is tended to by the Report Verification (RA) framework. Here, the elective way to the objective is checked by the source hub. Assuming that the bundle arrives at its objective utilizing the created way, the report is thought of as authentic. With this strategy, the intricacy of NP-Difficult issues is decreased by giving an alternate course check procedure. In cases including network correspondence, the RA procedure works on the constancy and believability of report confirmation by ensuring that the bundle shows up at its objective by means of a validated channel.

d) Digital Signature Validation: For all advancement methodologies (ACK, S-ACK, RA) that rely upon hub based location frameworks, computerized signature approval is fundamental. For these strategies to find productive organization pathways, bundle honesty is a main consideration. Ensuring the respectability and legitimacy of each and every package is significant. Malicious users might forge packets to exploit weaknesses if sufficient validation wasn't done, making the schemes susceptible. The network is protected from such attacks by the use of generic and hill climbing algorithms in conjunction with digital signature validation. By ensuring packet validity, it protects the efficiency and dependability

of optimization strategies in finding and using appropriate network pathways.

iv) Algorithms:

Letters in order for Climbing Slopes

picks the first encompassing hub that amplifies the ongoing expense as the following hub in the wake of analyzing each adjoining hub separately.

Stage 1: Evaluate the beginning condition. If it is an objective state, end and pronounce achievement. On the off chance that not, set the beginning state to the present status.

Stage 2: Go on until the arrangement state is reached or until the present status might be applied to never again incorporate any new administrators.

a) To make another state, pick an express that hasn't been applied to the one that is presently set up.

c) Do these to survey the new state

i. Pause and return achievement in the event that the present status is the ideal state.

ii. On the off chance that it is better than the current circumstance, push ahead and make it the ongoing circumstance.

iii. On the off chance that it's anything but an improvement over the circumstance for all intents and purposes, continue onward until an answer is found.

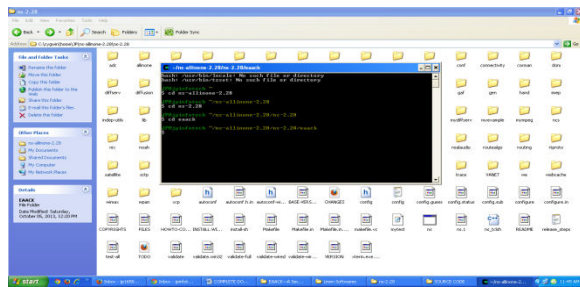
Genetic algorithms are evolving algorithms that stem from the principles of evolution and genetics. There is an initial population P of solutions in the beginning. Once the first population has been created,

each solution is assessed and given a fitness rating. The population of people iteratively grows from this first selection until solutions meet certain termination conditions or, in our situation, don't advance at all..

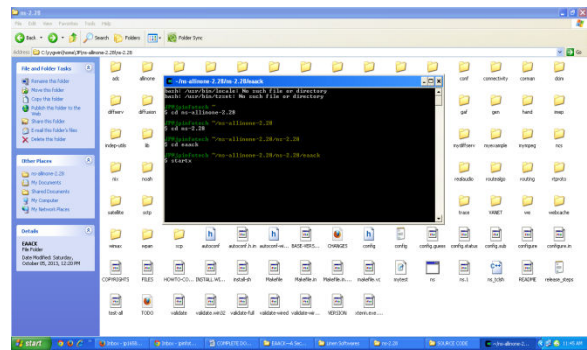
An age is one more term for every redundancy stage. You might consider every generation as a two-stage process. Selection is used to produce an intermediate node starting with the current population (also known as the parent node), and then recombination and mutation are performed to this node. To generate the parent node for the following generation, an additional selection process is then performed to the people from the intermediate and current generation parent nodes. Recombination, or hybrid, is applied with a likelihood to haphazardly paired people. The one point and two point hybrid frameworks are among the many.

4. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

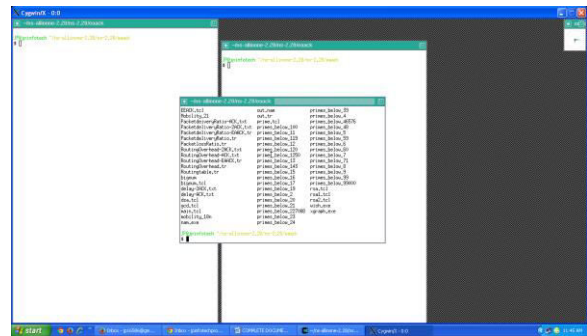
Send off cygwin.exe and design



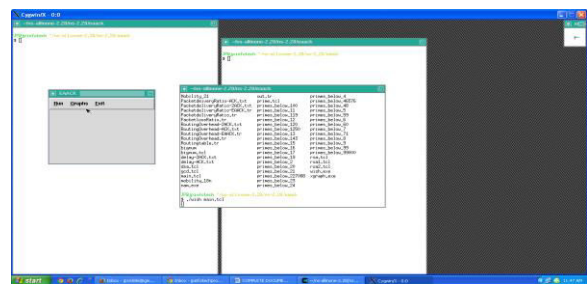
At the point when you type the order "Startx," Cygwin's primary window will open.



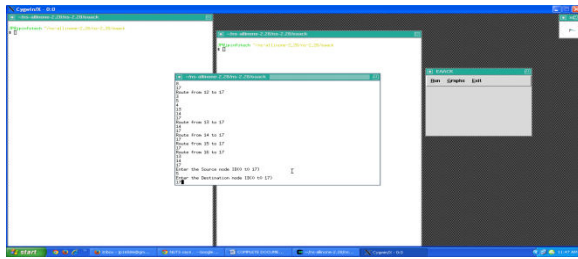
At the point when you right-click on the window and pick "Xterm," NS2's order brief will show up. Ship off cygwin.exe and make the way there. Provide the order "LS," and the records in the way will be all shown.



Send off the EAACK.exe documents by utilizing the order "./wish.exe main.tcl." When the EAACK principal window shows up, click "Run."



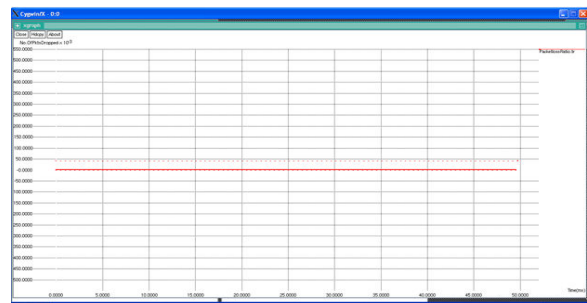
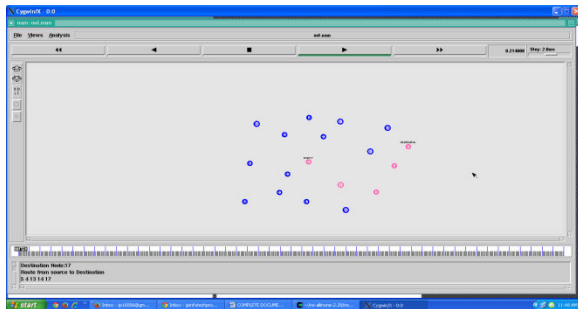
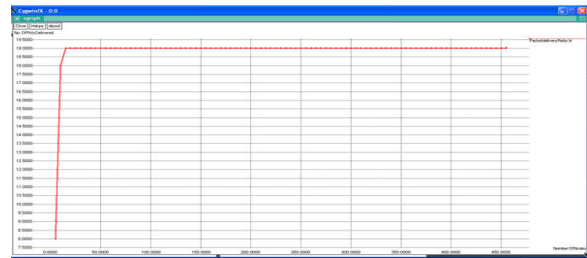
Give source and destination nodes.



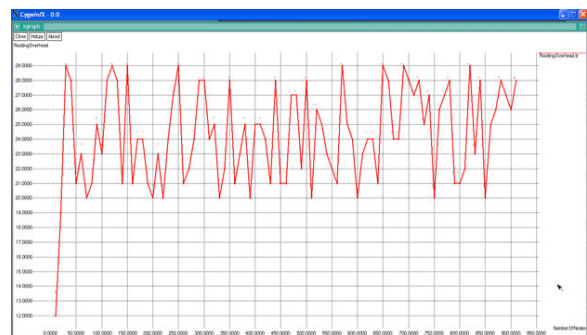
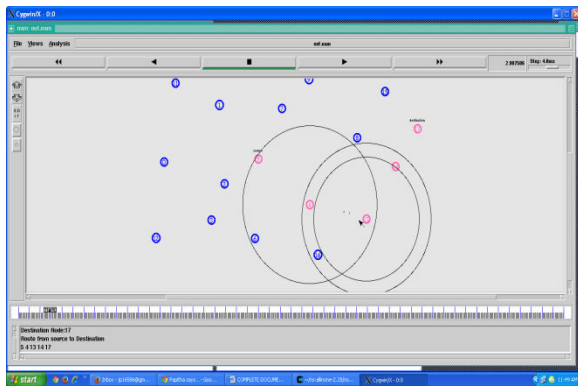
At the point when you click on the diagrams in the principal window, the parcel conveyance proportion, directing above, and dormancy are completely shown.

At the point when you click the play button at the highest point of the window, it opens a window with every one of the Nodes in it. From that point, it begins to recognize the malignant hubs, which we can undoubtedly recognize.

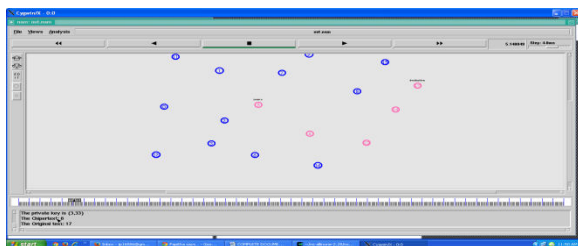
Packet Delivery Ratio

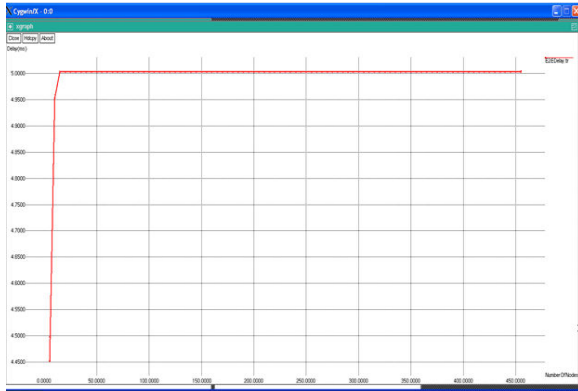


Routing Overhead



Delay





5. CONCLUSION

An outline and instructional exercise of late work on sending LPNs in a HetNet have been given in this distribution. Future HetNets will have a high node density, hence there is a need for technologies that can minimize radio network planning and perhaps enable autonomous or minimally guided node deployment. LPNs may be deployed while reducing inter-cell interference and optimizing network-wide spectral efficiency thanks to recent developments in interference and saturation-aware deployment algorithms. Practical organization and ecological information from reproductions is utilized to approve the hypothetical work in this field. The findings indicate that while automated deployment optimization strategies can offer a low complexity alternative to intelligent HetNet, the deployment of LPNs without location optimization can reduce the spectral efficiency of the network as a whole.

6. FUTURE SCOPE

Subsequent studies on the use of LPNs in HetNets may investigate sophisticated methods for deployment that are autonomous and require little human involvement. This might involve further developing immersion mindful sending calculations and impedance the board to additional lift phantom

productivity while bringing down between cell obstruction. Moreover, exploring computer based intelligence and AI based techniques for keen LPN sending might give replies to expanding network execution in different powerful settings. Moreover, proactive and adaptive LPN deployment plans might be made possible by combining real-time environmental data and predictive analytics, guaranteeing dependable and effective HetNet functioning.

REFERENCES

- [1] Weimin Chen, Fang Cui, Kelvin KianLoong Wong, "Data Collection Mechanism Based on Wavelet Multi-Resolution for Opportunistic Social Networks", *IEEE Access*, vol.9, pp.21357-21366, 2021.
- [2] IbraheemShayea, Mustafa Ergen, Marwan HadriAzmi, Sultan AldirmazÇolak, RosdiadeeNordin, Yousef Ibrahim Daradkeh, "Key Challenges, Drivers and Solutions for Mobility Management in 5G Networks: A Survey", *IEEE Access*, vol.8, pp.172534-172552, 2020.
- [3] Satendra Kumar, SudipMisra, "Procurement-Based User Association for LTE-Advanced HetNets", *IEEE Systems Journal*, vol.14, no.3, pp.3194-3201, 2020.
- [4] Jun Li, Xiumin Wang, Zhengquan Li, Hao Wang, Lei Li, "Energy Efficiency Optimization Based on eICIC for Wireless Heterogeneous Networks", *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, vol.6, no.6, pp.10166-10176, 2019.
- [5] Kuo-Ming Chen, Tsung-Hui Chang, Kai-Cheng Wang, Ta-Sung Lee, "Machine Learning Based

Automatic Diagnosis in Mobile Communication Networks", *IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology*, vol.68, no.10, pp.10081-10093, 2019.

[6] Haichao Wei, Na Deng, Martin Haenggi, "An ASAPPP Approach to the Spectrum Allocation in General Heterogeneous Cellular Networks", *IEEE Access*, vol.7, pp.89141-89151, 2019.

[7] A. Brabazon, M. O'Neill and S. McGarraghy, *Natural Computing Algorithms*, Berlin, Germany:Springer-Verlag, 2015.

[8] R. McKay, N. X. Hoai, P. A. Whigham, S. Yin and M. O'Neill, "Grammar-based genetic programming—A survey", *Genetic Program. Evolvable Mach.*, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 365-396, Sep. 2010.

[9] M. O'Neill and C. Ryan, *Grammatical Evolution: Evolutionary Automatic Programming in an Arbitrary Language*, Norwell, MA, USA:Kluwer, 2003.

[10] R. Agrawal, A. Bedekar, R. J. La and V. Subramanian, "Class and channel condition based weighted proportional fair scheduler", *Teletraffic Sci. Eng.*, vol. 4, pp. 553-567, Feb. 2001.

[11] C. Liang and F. R. Yu, "Wireless network virtualization: A survey some research issues and challenges", *IEEE Commun. Surveys Tuts.*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 358-380, 1st Quart. 2015.

[12] D. Kreutz, F. Ramos, P. E. Veríssimo, C. E. Rothenberg, S. Azodolmolky and S. Uhlig, "Software-defined networking: A comprehensive survey", *Proc. IEEE*, vol. 103, no. 1, pp. 14-76, Jan. 2015.

[13] "AirScale radio access", 2017, [online] Available:

<https://networks.nokia.com/products/airscale-radio-access>.

[14] C. E. Shannon, "Communication in the presence of noise", *Proc. IRE*, vol. 37, no. 1, pp. 10-21, Jan. 1949.

[15] P. Mogensen et al., "LTE capacity compared to the Shannon bound", *Proc. IEEE 65th Veh. Technol. Conf. (VTC-Spring)*, pp. 1234-1238, Apr. 2007.

[16] N. Bhushan et al., "Network densification: The dominant theme for wireless evolution into 5G", *IEEE Commun. Mag.*, vol. 52, no. 2, pp. 82-89, Feb. 2014.

[17] H. Claussen, L. T. W. Ho and L. G. Samuel, "Financial analysis of a pico-cellular home network deployment", *Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. Commun.*, pp. 5604-5609, Jun. 2007.

[18] I. Hwang, B. Song and S. S. Soliman, "A holistic view on hyper-dense heterogeneous and small cell networks", *IEEE Commun. Mag.*, vol. 51, no. 6, pp. 20-27, Jun. 2013.

[19] O. G. Aliu, A. Imran, M. A. Imran and B. Evans, "A survey of self organisation in future cellular networks", *IEEE Commun. Surveys Tuts.*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 336-361, 1st Quart. 2013.

[20] M. Peng, D. Liang, Y. Wei, J. Li and H.-H.Chen, "Self-configuration and self-optimization in LTE-advanced heterogeneous networks", *IEEE Commun. Mag.*, vol. 51, no. 5, pp. 36-45, May 2013.

[21] K. Okino, T. Nakayama, C. Yamazaki, H. Sato and Y. Kusano, "Pico cell range expansion with

interference mitigation toward LTE-Advanced heterogeneous networks", *Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. Commun. Workshops (ICC)*, pp. 1-5, Jun. 2011.

[22] S. Vasudevan, R. N. Pupala and K. Sivanesan, "Dynamic eICIC—A proactive strategy for improving spectral efficiencies of heterogeneous LTE cellular networks by leveraging user mobility and traffic dynamics", *IEEE Trans. Wireless Commun.*, vol. 12, no. 10, pp. 4956-4969, Oct. 2013.

[23] A. Tall, Z. Altman and E. Altman, "Self organizing strategies for enhanced ICIC (eICIC)", *Proc. 12th Int. Symp. Modeling Optim. Mobile Ad Hoc Wireless Netw. (WiOpt)*, pp. 318-325, May 2014.

[24] A. Weber and O. Stanze, "Scheduling strategies for HetNets using eICIC", *Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. Commun. (ICC)*, pp. 6787-6791, Jun. 2012.

[25] J. Pang et al., "Optimized time-domain resource partitioning for enhanced inter-cell interference coordination in heterogeneous networks", *Proc. Wireless Commun. Netw. Conf. (WCNC)*, pp. 1613-1617, Apr. 2012.